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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1878.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreion,-President MacMahon sent a telegram congratulating the Emperor William on his escape from assassination. - Count are to be collected in Russia.

Conquess.-In the Senate yesterday, a bill in relation to discontinuing small silver coinage was passed; the Postal bill was taken up, and various amendments for an increase of important items were agreed to; the bill for a contract for carrying the Edmunds made a point of order against it, and Mr. entrance to the Black Sea. Blaine, Mr. Ferry, Mr. Beck and others spoke in be half of the amendment; Mr. Bailey opposed any Brazilian contract; the Senate adjourned without leged election frauds in Florida and Louisiana by Republicans; Mr. Conger, Mr. Hale and Mr. Garfield made points of order against the resolution, which, tered and prevented action; the House adjourned without reaching a vote.

Domestic .- Mr. Schleicher, of Texas, has a bill which proposes to increase the National debt \$40,000,000, for the sake of putting up a lot of public buildings. — The Treasury Department has ordered the seizure of the books of all the distilleries in Cincinnati. - Professor Henry is dead. - Governor Robinson veloed the Superintendent of Public Works bill, and a large number | the House propose only to investigate charges of items in the Supply bill; the Biennial Sessions bill was killed in the State Senate. == Ten Broeck again ran, and won a victory at Lexing-

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Much interest was shown in the Stock Exchange election yesterday. Brayton Ives was unanimously elected President, and Moses A. Wheelock was defeated for Chairman. General Thomas S. Dakin died suddenly. Clark R. Griggs, dealer in railway supplies, failed for over \$400,000. === The Rev. George B. Vosburgh, of Jersey City, was tried Assembly District Republican Association had a stormy meeting. - Further testimony was taken in the conspiracy trial of Benjamin Noyes. Gold, 1001c, 1001c, 1005s. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 99410 cents. Stocks generally dull, but feverish, closing irregular.

THE WESTHER,-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate fair and cool weather, followed by warmth and increasing cloudiness. Thermometer yesterday, 49°, 54°, 49°.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, is in the wrong party. He has shown before now that he had a mind of his lown, and that is always an unprofitable piece of property for a Democrat.

It is a question which side of the House is the worse off now-the Democracy, with Butler as a new recruit, or the Republican party with Buckner. But Buckner might be induced to repent.

Again has the Democratic fondness for the Moffet bell-punch displayed itself. This time a Senator of the United States appears as its patron, and proposes its introduction into the bar-rooms of the National Capital. And a valuable adjunct of the Congressional Tempernnce Society it might prove to be.

The Compromise bill respecting the City Debt was ordered to a third reading last night in the Senate, as was also the bill directing the repayement of Fifth-avenue. In its new form the latter bill leaves the choice of the than one deposit in some savings bank to kind of pavement to be laid to a board of which the Commissioner of Public Works is a | bond-holding States, and in these the banking | the subject, which has been published, he is member.

The odds are still against a new Excise law. The Hayes bill has not yet been reported to the Assembly, though favorably acted upon in the Committee on Cities, and an attempt made in the Senate last night to take up the bill failed for want of a two-thirds vote. And to-morrow is appointed as the last day of the

Mr. Skinner's amendment providing for bi- amount, and make it a legal-tender for cus-

Assembly and being favorably reported in the Senate, it has been defeated there by a vote against it was that the cities would suffer if Pennsylvania, and other States in which con- abounded in so many tricks of counterthe Legislature was not frequently in session, ventions have been held. whereas the fact is that the cities suffer chiefly while the Legislature is in session.

Governor Robinson has vetoed the bill upon which Dr. I. I. Hayes labored so carefullythat defining the powers of the Superintendent of Public Works, modernizing and simphilying the system of purchasing supplies for the canals, and making many other needed changes. The Governor's reasons are stated is of that sort. The taxation of public bonds to be, in brief, that the bill ties would be repudiation. The receipt of paper, the hands of the Superintendents in unlimited in amount and depreciated in the financial management of the canals, value, for customs duties, would be reand imposes other improper restrictions. It is to be regretted that the bill could not have been allowed to become a law, with the understanding that new legislation should be had, if necessary, at the next session. About several of its important features there is and can be no dispute. But no new legislation can be had now, and unless the veto can be set aside, the old system must contime for another year.

letter in reply to certain loose statements re- share in the vindictive feeling ought to respecting the savings bank system as it has ex- member that the controlling spirits in this isted in this city. The criticisms were calculated to excite alarm and distrust, which this disgrace and defeat to avenge. letter was evidently written to allay. Mr. Lamb certainly makes a much better showing for the New-York banks, as a whole, than with encouragement that such doctrines spread an investigating committee at that, to pay for would have been generally supposed, considering the number of worthless and corrupt institutions which sprang up during the days of | in Ohio at every campaign where the Republi- | tract from, indeed almost destroy, the pleasure war-inflation and Tweed stealing. More cans have shirked, and have been beaten down than a score of banks have failed in this city during the last six and a half manfully. So it has been elsewhere, There is years. There is every reason to suppose that the sum finally repaid to depositors will be nearly \$8,000,000, the total loss being less than \$4,500,000. The Superintendent makes needful vigor. The legitimate conclusion is the loss that would have been sustained if the defeat overwhelming. same amount had been invested in standard stocks and bonds at the time from which the where the majority of citizens are not holders comparison dates. It was hardly necessary to of bonds, bank stock or deposits, where schools prove that the savings bank system is not a are less effective, where public opinion has failure, but this letter will be useful, never- been less healthy, and where crazy financial there's nothing mean about Morrison. He theless, in quieting foolish fears.

Should the Turks hesitate no lenger to surrender Shumla, Varna and Batum, General Todleben will have done good is to be expected where all sorts of miserservice to the Russian cause by the timely threats which brought the nursing, petting, flattering and encour-Porte to terms. One report makes the surrender contingent on the withdrawal party appeals with force to everybody who is It is the great act of the session. And of the Russians to Adrianople from San unsuccessful and discontented. Everybody Stefano, and the lines of Tchataldja, but it is who has failed or is likely to fail, extremely improbable that at this moment General Todleben would make such an agreement. he has carned, everybody who, from the record, after all the rest have come for-While there is danger of war with England, it | his own fault or through general prestration, is imperative on him to remain near the Turk- has lost employment or suffered in business, ish capital, so as to be able to keep the Otto- is tempted by the promises that unlimited proudly out, when his committee is called, man Government in salutary fear, and deter it paper, and war on banks and bondholders, from yielding too much to British influence. will help him out of trouble. There is but Schouvaloff has arrived at St. Peters- In a military point of view it is important for burg. == The Servians have occupied Sophia. him to be at a point whence in the event of hosmust face the issue bravely and aggressively, cilities he might dispatch troops to the Bosnas in Maine, but they cannot afford, as there, phorus, the lines of Boulair, and to any other to wait with assurance that public opinion places which the English might be expected to can be easily educated and informed. In some covet. While it is desirable for Rus- of the Western States there has been too sia to have the three fortresses in her hands, their possession would not compensate for Brazilian mail was offered as an amendment; Mr | leaving unguarded the Dardanelles and the

The great fraud gup, which the Democratic party has been busy loading for a month, was final action. - In the House, Mr. Potter, of New- fired yesterday. And it kicked badly. One of York, offered a resolution for an investigation of al- the most respectable members of the majority presented the resolutions demanding an inallow it to be received; a long debate followed, and given an equal standing before the House. Mr. Potter still refusing, the Republicans filibus- A charge of fraud in Florida was made the subject of a high question of privilege, surrounded with all the pomp and ceremony which is possible in the House of Representatives; a charge of fraud in Oregon was contemptuously howled down by the same dignified Democracy. There is little need of comment on the absurdity of such a position. The country will see that the Democrats of which they think some of their opponents may fear, and do not propose to investigate charges which they themselves really dread. They could not even face an argument on this position in the House yesterday, but shouted for the exclusion of Mr. Hale's amendment. How, then, can they appeal to the people? Though the Democrats can evidently command an almost solid vote on Mr. Potter's resolution, which will come up for action today, the Republicans have had the best of on a charge of poisoning his wife, --- The IIId | the first day's fight, and are likely to hold their own hereafter. They have still another advantage in the revolutionary tendency of Mr. Potter's admissions. The party has been whipped together, and votes for an investigation. The only reasonable inference from Mr. Potter's declaration that only such frauds shall be investigated as "became operative," is that the title of President Hayes is to be attacked. Is the party to be whipped to-

gether for a revolution? THE ADULLAMITES IN NEW-ENGLAND, When Eastern men embrace the ideas of the so-called National or Greenback party, it is time to ask what influence is at work. In New-England, New-York, and New-Jersey, the State organizations of both political parties have generally held sound views on the money question, and the election of a man like Butler by the Republicans, or Phelps, of Connecticut, by the Democrats, has been properly regarded as anomalous. In part because the two parties did not oppose each other on the financial topics, and therefore did little or nothing to inform voters and guide publie opinion, there has been some room for heresies to grow, but it might have been supposed that the soil was uncongenial. These are States of large accumulated capital, by which a teeming industry is sustained. They are, above all, the saving States, having more system has thrived, and been more popular that in Maine and some other Eastern States great progress is being made by tion, to tax United States bonds and to pay them in legal-tender paper; to repeal the Re-

cepted by supporters of the movement in

Wild enthusiasm is said to prevail in some parts of Maine. The "Greenbackers" rejoice, sing jubilant songs, and go into a of the "stumps." Ordinarily such an examipolitical campaign with much glee. Perhaps this is not unnatural. Some men rejoice and are exceeding glad when they can plunder anybody else by repudiating honorable obligations, but there is no evidence as yet that any large proportion of the voters of Maine pudiation. The issue of such paper. in excess of the amount fixed by solemn enactment, would be dishonorable toward those who have sustained the public credit in the belief that resumption would be soon effected, as promised. The repeal of the says, by way of explanation-for he knows Resumption Act would be a still more dis- there are people unreasonable enough to honorable disregard of plighted faith. The overthrow of the National banking system would be an act of yengeance—the vengeance might do, as having been absent at the Austria, after losing an Italian province in of these who hated the Union upon those Acting-Superintendent Lamb has written a who helped to save it. Men who have no and every similar movement have years of

Bad as it is to find New-England voters embracing such doctrines, we may remember only where they are not combatted with reason, earnestly and resolutely. They have grown every time the Republicans have met them no reason to suppose that Republicans of Maine or any other Eastern State will fail to an interesting comparison of these figures with | that its enthusiasm will be short-lived, and its

But what is to be expected in other States. notions have always found congenial soil? What is to be expected where the Republicans have not the integrity or the plack to make a resolute struggle for truth and honesty? What able demagogues have for years been aging the most dangerous notions? The new everybody who has spent more than one safe course for the Republicans, They much waiting already, and the time left is

serious work on their hands in 1880.

EIGHT DOLLARS SAVED. hook in the bandle of the committee's by Colonel Donovan, the committee's assistant sergeant-at-arms. Among the members of the committee there was great doubt as to the precise object of their mission and how to betion without difficulty and at once. The very first thing to be done was to lay in two cases of and liquors; and, just to get the inquiry started, a dozen bottles of "Old Stag whiskey," the investigating Congressman's vade mecum. This hopes to catch more of them before he gets through. This one was laid in at an expense of \$196. The original bill was \$204, but Chairman Morrison, before approving the account, with that stern sense of justice and strict regard for economy by which his public career has peen characterized, compelled the purveyor to throw off \$8 on account of bad cigars, thus saving that amount of mondy to the National Treasury and reducing the cost of the first lunch-basket to the comparatively trivial sum of \$196. Will any one have the assurance to look Mr. Morrison in the eye and say that was too much to spend on an outfit for such a committee? Hardly. On the contrary, the general disposition will be to overlook the fact, and the items and cost of the lunch-basket, in the more important feature of the transaction-that Mr. Morrison, in a every tongue. The same name is heard tospirit of economy that ought to insure his day in the Parisian cafés, for Todleben, after triumphant reëlection, saved to the Government \$8 on bad cigars.

It would be difficult to overestimate the mportance of this act of Mr. Morrison's, Consider for a moment the case with which the Government may be imposed upon and swindled by packing off an investigating committee with bad eigars. We are informed by persons who use cigars that even the most sbrewd and careful purchasers are often imposed upon by the crafty and unprincipled grocer who palms off upon them for genuine Havana the cheaper and less fragrant product of the Connecticut Valley known as the "Suffield Seed" or the Windsor Particular." It is not easy to discover the fraud until the cigar is consumed, when it is too late of, course, to effect to be gained by a war in the East. an exchange or compel restitution. France is now a resigned specta-Morrison dis-By what means Mr. covered the gross and high-handed fraud upon the Government in the matter of those every family. They are preëminently the cigars, we do not know. In an interview upon represented as saying that he was absent at system has thrived, and been more popular represented as saying that has thrived, and been more popular represented as saying the battle-field.

The battle-field.

But if we look further we shall find a But if we look further we shall find a battle-field. of that elegant lunch," nor "tasted any of those assorted drinks." Consequently, a party which aims to destroy the National he could not have known from actual treaty law which had been set up by banking system, to suppress all bank circula- trial of them that the cigars were bad. But this is a statesman who does not audit bills without satisfying himself of their correctness. sumption Act, issue such paper in unlimited As to the champagne and the "Old Stag," he of the balance of power. When the peace of contented himself, no doubt, with an examina-

laid in an early grave. After passing the debts, public and private. These purposes are by count of empty bottles; but when it came to resentatives to a Conference, and by the Treaty avowed in the National platform adopted at Toledo in February last, and have been acconclusive. He knew that the trade the peace of Northern Europe been signed and feiting, etc., that no dependence could be placed on such tests. There was no way then to reach the truth except by an examination nation would be impracticable, but this Congress is so surrounded with "experts" upon every known subject that it is quite likely be had only to step into the lobby and call for an expert in eigar stumps to find the difficulty removed. That, doubtless, is the way the fraud was discovered. By it Mr. Morrison saved \$8 to the Treasury. We cannot too highly commend his economical spirit and his noble devotion to the cause of truth and justice. A country that would rather spend \$100 on experts than lose \$8 on bad eigars will not suffer his zeal to go unrewarded. As to the approving the bill after this correction had been made, Mr. Morrison

> time and not having had a taste of the "the bill, it would have come out of the committee of this Democratic Congress, and their own champagne, cigars and "Old Stag." Of course it would be absurd. It would deof the picnie, if any such rule as that were recognized. An investigating committee must necessarily have something to investigate. This committee had serious doubts whether on the way with a cork-screw. It was the duty mistake about it was that the committee went rison. They should have waited for him and let all hands have a fair start. But Why, if he hadn't, the committee would have had to pay it themselves. Could greater outrage be conceived? And then he saved \$8 for the Government. We congratulate him. And we congratulate his party. ward and with downcast eyes confessed they | the Briton weats a thin mask, have accomplished nothing, Morrison can step and in response to the question, "What have "you done?" make answer high-" Saved \$8 " on a grocer's bill for bad cigars." And the Muse will say.

"At last, score one!"

THE EXHIBITION—CONTRASTS.

To see a World's Fair through the eyes of a now too short to secure the best results. If one's own eyes. Our readers have this high the Republicans do not attend to this knavish privilege this morning. During the past fortheresy at once, and stamp it out before the night the Paris Exhibition, with its splendors next Presidential election, they will have very and its defects, has been brought before them in the remarkable series of letters from our accomplished smill correspondent. Two years ago, when it was the It seems that Mr. Morrison, the chairman of birthright and bounden duty of every Ameri- discoveries indicated, all over the globe. Besides the Investigating Committee sent down to can to go to Phitadelphia, even if he had to this, the Smithsonian employs its funds in Louisiana to have a picnic and discover, if mortgage his house or farm in order publishing the abstrase but valuable works elections, but the brief dignity which possible, enough frauds committed by Repub- to do it, our readers needed just of specialists; works that would not find a popular appeal was taken from one ruling, and the Demoerats laid the appeal on the table by 128 to 108; Mr. when the Democrats refused to allow at least those which had been fastened upon to every department of the Exhibition. This Hale then offered an amendment proposing to the Speaker's pledge to be fulfilled, the Democrats, is somewhat annoyed at year, when only the luckiest Americans can go Sciences, Professor Henry was also the leader in aidonered an amendment proposing to the speaker processor items as a state leader in additional control of the grand of the g banch-basket. The lunch-basket was provided home will be grateful to Mr. Smalley for sketching with a master hand the Exhibition as he sees it. To-day he gives us his impressions of the ceremonies in the Troendéro. In the Champ de Mars, as in Fairgin, but this functionary grasped the situa- mount Park on the opening day, there was a seaking rain in the morning, followed by brilliant sunshine in the afternoon. But champagne; then eigars and a variety of wines at Paris there was bad management as well as bad weather, and in many respects the arrangements were ill-adjusted. It is pleasant to remember that our own Exhibition is only the first of the lunch-baskets. Glover | was from first to last a triumph of good management, and that at no time was the National talent for organization more conspicuous than on the opening day.

Our staff correspondent speaks for himself, His letters require no commentary. While he outlines the Champ de Mars so prominently in the foreground, we content ourselves with pointing out in the background certain contrasts which the opening of another International Exhibition has brought into a strong light. We referred recently to the transformation which the downfall of Imperialism and the triumph of Republicanism had wrought in France. But there are European as well as national contrasts. When the International Exhibition was opened in 1855, the name of a Russian engineer, who was making a desperate stand at Sebastopol, was on winning new laurels at Plevna, is now the commander of the Russian forces in front of mark the contrast. France and England were then marching and fighting shoulder to shoulder in the Crimea. In every bookstall was displayed the popular carteon which represented the French zouave and the British infantryman drinking together like good comrades. The alliance of the Western Powers, which was then cemented with blood. is now held together only by the slender threads of sympathy. France will not again fight for the Turks. She had nothing to gain in the Crimea save prestige, and her Emperor was more in need of that than was France herself. There are no dynastic objects tor. Her ally in the Crimea will have her best wishes, if hostilities are resumed, but not her active cooperation. England must fight her own battle, if she fights at all. The Western alliance to-day is a comradeship of the café and the boulevard, but not of the camp and

stronger contrast. When the Exhibition in the Champs Elysées was opened, the barriers of the Congress of Vienna had not been trodden under foot. The supreme aim of diplomacy was still the maintenance the Continent was menaced by the Danish

sealed, when the two Western Powers entered into an alliance with the Porte ostensibly for Continental ends, and Austria incurred the enmity of Russia by holding aloof in the interest of Europe. The Treaty of London, the blood and treasure wasted in the Crimen, and the Treaty of Paris, which was signed within a twelvementh of the International Exhibition, were offerings made to the old idols which the European States had worshipped for half a century. But a generation of diplomatists and intriguers had arisen that had no reverence for the old traditions of European accord. In 1864, two great States that had signed the Treaty of London invaded Denmark. France and Russia refused to join Great Britam in enforcing the treaty law of Europe, and the Danish monarchy was dismembered. Then the treatybreakers quarrelled over the spoils, and Prussia crushed her rival at Sadowa. The Duchies were absorbed, Hanover was anobject to the items-that he himself nexed and the German confederation was or-1859, surrendered another in 1866 and was lunch. But he says, "If I hadn't allowed shorn of her supremney in Germany. So it happened that when the International Exhibi-"pockets of members, or the Sergeant-at tion of 1867 was opened in Paris, the Treaty "Arms, and at last I let it pass." That settles of London had been torn up and the map of all cavilling on that point. For we take it the Continent had been recast without the that no friend of free institutions expects a sanction of the neutral Powers and in defiance

of treaty law. At that very moment Napoleon III., who had received two provinces for his services in the and thus end it. This is the right way Italian campaign, was intriguing to secure the of doing it. The country has been injured left bank of the Rhine in return for a neutrality which had been so convenient to Prussia during the war with Austria, and when he ascertained that he had been duped and was to have nothing, he dragged France into a they should find anything to investigate in war which she was ill-prepared to undertake. combat this new phase of repudiation with all Louisiana, and so it was not unnatural for Instead of acquiring the Rhenish provinces he them to take along a few things to investigate flung away Alsace and Lerraine and lost his own throne. For enforcing the neutrality of of the Government to furnish these things; the the Powers and repressing the uneasiness of Democrats will probably choose ex-Congressman Austria, Russia was allowed to cancel the re- Charles P. Thompson, the man known to fame chiefly through the lunch in the absence of Mr. Mor- strictive clause of the Treaty of Paris. The treaty that was hastily patched up at London in 1871 has now practically been torn into shreds, and the map of South-Eastern Europe, audited and approved the bill though he like that of Central Europe, has been changed did not drink a drop of the champagne or from end to end. One Power, it is true, lays "Old Stag." Approved it! Of course he did. stress upon treaty obligations, and makes lines. vague threats of enforcing them; but so feebly is | The Tilden movement seems to have broken out Great Britain supported by her neighbors that she is practically isolated. If she goes to war, she will be the champion of British rather than European interests. What changes have been wrought by a quarter century of by and by, when the Muse of History diplomacy! It is a new Europe. There is a calls off the roll of investigating committees good Russian, a good German, a good Ausof this Congress, and asks the chairmen for trian on the stage, but there is only one actor

> Few men in the present century will leave a more permanent impression upon American science than the late Professor Henry. As a discoverer, he stood in the front rank. His name will be indissolubly connected with the invention of the electric telegraph, with the system of daily weather reports, with the use of the fog signals in our light-houses. But important as were these researches, they were not more valuable to science and to the world at large trained observer, is next to seeing it with than the plans and systems of which he was the author and organizer, that had for their object the interchange and extension of knowledge. The Smithsonian Institution owes its method and its usefulness chiefly to Professor Henry. It is the scientific exchange of the world, and serves as a clearing-house by which the investigators in each line of research may be informed of what advances are made, what having the possibility of priceless worth to science. As the President of the National Academy of these matters he took the large view of the value of knowledge; never permitting the question, "What | for a European trip a few weeks ago. He has, during use is it?" to interfere with aid to a method of study

that promised new results. Although at the opposite extremes of the scientific field, the one being devoted to physical and the other to natural history inquiries, Professor Louis Agassiz and Joseph Heary had many points of similarity. Both made their greatest discoveries in their earlier years. Both when they grew older laid broad plans for the future of science in this country, and paved the way for their success Both lived long enough to earn the title of venerable, and in his advanced years Professor Henry was justly called "the Nestor of American Science." Both surrounded themselves with a circle of younger men of like pursuit. bound to them alike by gratitude and admiration; and both were beloved. Each left behind him an unfloished work, but with the foundations so well laid and the plan so clearly outlined that ther hands can complete it. Each by his energy and whole-souled devotion has given a material impulse to scientific discovery in this country, and elped to place the United States in the foremost rank of nations engaged to the quest of knowledge.

The Emperor William ought to feel gratified at the hearty congratulations his fortunate escape has elicited. It is satisfactory, in a special degree, to find that President MacMahon put aside national antipathies and joined in the manifestations of regard with which the telegraph lines were freighted. Late details do not throw much light on the mental state of the would-be assassin, which might puzzle experts on rational responsi bility. It was not compatible with sanity that he should stuff his pockets with socialistic documents. and attack the Emperor at a time and place when the ancient walls of Constantinople. But he had little chance of effecting his evil purpose and no likelihood of escape had he been successful, Yet he seems to have been alive to the power of the press, and was so good natured as to call an editor to account for attacking the Christian Socialists, a body who strive to reconcile loyalty to the throne with communistic vagaries. This party will probably suffer in public estimation on account of Hodel's misconduct, but he took care to avow in advance that he was an anarchist-whatever that may bewhile acting as agent for the benevolent people who were playing with socialism. Perhaps, eventually, the most sensible act that can be attributed to him will be his avowed intention to leave quickly a world in which it seems he was more likely to do harm than good.

Elderly farmers in this latitude who woke up vesterday morning to find the tender vegetation in their fields and gardens blackened by a killing frost were reminded of a still wilder freak of the thermometer just forty-four years ago. The Spring had been, like this, a remarkably forward one, when on the 12th of May there came a storm of snow and sleet, and freezing weather which even scorched the foliage of the forest trees, then almost in full leaf, and in many cases killed the trees themselves. An experience of this kind is a very wholesome discipline for sceptically inclined people who have begun to lose faith in the almanac.

Congressman Morrison admits that his New-Orleans committee started for the scene of action braced up with \$200 worth of wines and stronger stimulants, but he only had a small share in the festivities. He does not have anything to say against complications of the Legislature has been toms duties and the payment of all other tion of the bottles and corks, and verification complications, the European Powers sent rep-

bitter at Glover for digging out such unsuspected acts. He forgets that Glover did not share in the " festivities."

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. Tilden is about to foreclose that little mortgage on the party.

The Democrats object to any assistance from Cronin and Gobble in shouting fraud. This Congress exists, apparently, for two pur-

poses: To injure the country and to renominate By refusing to admit Hale's amendment to their

fraud resolutions the Democrats made one "con-fession" too many. For a man who is not at all robust, Mr. Tilden is

able to apply a powerful hand to the nose of the Democratic party, isn't be, Hr. Hendricks ? A shrewd Democrat at Washington says Thurman always runs well as a Presidential candidate two years before the convention meets. Hendr.cks

has a similar habit. It amuses them, however, and

does no harm. Mr. Watterson remarks, with all the emphasis which large type can give, that the Democrats will fight the next Presidential contest on the issue of "Free Government and Popular Elections." He neglects to add that indispensable Democratic phrase which always accompanies this sentiment—"for white men only."

The new Collector of New-Orleans, Mr. Smith. declares that he is his own man, that he is not going to run the Custom House in the interest of public business to the best of his ability. If he keeps his word there will be less scandal in Louisiana politics than there has been for a dozen years past.

Mr. Wood is said to be trying to save his Tariff bill by begging for support of a motion to postpone it till the next session of Congress. The disposition is thought to be to kill the measure now, enough by agitation of the question. The Senate proposition for a joint commission to investigate the whole subject of tariff is said to be nopular in the House, and if the Senate approves of the scheme the House is likely to concur. That would be treating the subject with intelligence.

Massachusetts politics are pretty well settled in advance this year, so far as candidates for Governor are concerned. The Republicans are agreed that ex-Governor Talbot is their strongest man, and he is likely to be nominated without opposition. The because he defeated General Butler for Congress a few years ago. Both candidates are good men, but the Democratic race will be a hopeless one from the start. Mr. Taibot is one of the strongest men in the Starte. He has been Governor for a short term, and made a record as a safe, honest and placky man. His nomination will ent off all hope for a Democratic candidate to poll any votes outside the Democratic times.

with uncommon vigor in several directions. The demonstrations at Washington are accompanied by others in that portion of the Democratic press in this State which is always ready to do Mr. Tilden's bidding. One journal in Elmira startles its unprepared readers with a double-leaded attack on all newspapers of the party and all statesmen at Washington who refuse to join in the fraud movement. It calls loudly for what it terms justice to the late who assumes to be a good European—and even
the Briton wears a thin mask.

THE NESTOR OF AMERICAN SCIENCE.

For you in the ressent century will leave a more
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frankly made that unless the claims are abandoned,
frankly made that unless the claims are abandoned, frankly made that unless the claims are abandoned the solid South will find itself defeated by a Solithe sound south will find itself detented by a solut North. There is a good deal of music in the air, and it would not be difficult to trace the wire which has set it all in motion to the hand of a guileless elderly gentleman now reposing from politics in the neigh-borhood of Granercy Park.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Eugene Van Rensselaer, now in Europe, is the only surviving male descendant of the Patroon. Mr. W. E. Forster is staying in the south of France, suffering from the fracture of the small bone of a leg in a carriage accident.

Mr. Martin Milmore has nearly completed in marble, his bust of Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson, and the work is mentioned as artistically excellent and as a remarkable pertrait.

Dr. Dio Lewis is reported to be so very ill with congestion of the brain and partial paralysis of the left side, that he has been obliged to give up his project Miss Henrietta Dana, the youngest daughter

of t e Hen. R. H. Dana, jr., has recently, it is reported, entered the Roman Caholic Church. Miss Dana, who was educated in a Parisian convent, where Queen Mer-cedes o Spain was also a publi, was the author of the article "A Queen at School," in Scribner's Montaly. Murat Halstead returned by the City of

debugged vesterday, and left promptly to look after his short absence, established his wife and daughter snug y in Paris, and had a good chance to look over the Exhibition.

The mania for lifting the debt of churches spreads. It has at last struck a corporation so rich and aservative as that which owns the brick church on the corner of Fifth-ave, and Thirty-eighth-st. Outsiders have supposed that this venerable institution at least was out of debt. It soon will be, for sums like the folowing are already pleaged; Governor Morgan, \$4,0; N. Pietps, \$4,000; Dr. Holland, \$1,000, and John arsons, \$2,000.

Prince Henry, of the Netherlands, who is about to marry a Prussian princess, is forty years older than his bride. He is fifty-eight; she is eighteen. He is the most popular member of the Orange family, and is Prince Regent of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, where he resides during part of the year, and where he is very popular. His first wife, a princess of Saxony, was greatly beloved and universally lamented. A statue has been erected to her memory, built on the site of the fortifications which were razed after the settlement of the Luxemburg question. The heirs presumptive to the two thrones of Holland and Belgium will now be allied two thrones of Honana and Beginn will now be allied to the German royal family, the Comte de Flanders hav-ing married, in 1867, Princess Louise, of Hohenzollera Sigmaringen. He has one sen, Prince Bandnin, now nine years old, on whom rest the hopes of the Beigun densaty.

President Hayes is reported to have lately received from a naïve and ingenuous native of Vermont this pleasant letter: "I have long entertained the bope of visiting the capital of my country. I am seventy four years of age; have always worked hard and have ever zealously cherished the public welfare. I have now an opportunity to carry out my plane, unless some unusua providence prevents. The occasion of my addressing you on the subject is to obtain, if possible, residence in your family waile I remain to the city. I am a strictly temperance man and entertain great aversion to the hotels. I wish moreover to see you and express to you, in friendly and personal intercourse, my approbation your independent efforts for the good of the people of your independent efforts for the good of the people. I do not come from any personal or selfish considerations; have no ends to seek but those I have already indicated. If you could for a few days receive an unknown but patriotic citizen, I should be pleased to be the happy receivent of your favor. I shall come entirely glone and I do not feel that I could be at home anywhere so much as in your family, for which I cherish a profound sense of gratitude and respect. I can give you references to men of eminence in this section of the State. Please, sir, accept my kindest regards, and be kind enough to communicate with me at your earliest convenience."

Governor C. C. Washburn, who lost so much

Governor C. C. Washburn, who lost so much oney by the Muneapolis mill explosion, has very gen erously contributed \$1,000 to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the killed.

LONDON, May 13 .- The Queen has been informed of the consent of the Emperor of Germany to the betrothal of the Princess Louise, third and youngest daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, to the Duke of Connaught.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Hon. Jesse H. Moore is an ex-Brigadier-General, an ex-member of Congress, an ex-pen ageut, and an ex-friend of ex-President Grant; and now he is likely to be an ex-Methodist preacher. At a recent meeting of the members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Decatur, Ill., he startled his hearers by stating that for twenty years he had been preaching a deetrine that he had neverbelieved, and, thereupon, he asked for the prayers of the congregation.

General Grant's visit to England has given rise to a singular lawsuit. The corporation of Sunder-land entertained him when he was in the North, and charged the ratepayers with the expenses of a special train, the ringing of bells, and the music of When it was done there was the bill to be paid; and it was straightway charged to the Borough Fund. Some scute ratepayers objected to the payment of the expenses out of the Borough Fund, on the ground that the